PAGE MISSING

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The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, January 29, 1831.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Dead Soldier," by J. is too common-place for insertion.

"Antonia" is under consideration.

"To Maria," by T.; "A Parody," by X. Y. Z; and "On Winter," by J. A., Jr. we decline publishing.

☞ Those of our Subscribers who have heretofore received their papers at Mr. Charles H. Yuh's, Washington Hotel, Market street, will please designate where they will have them sent in future. The proprietor of the Washington Hotel having refused to continue that act of courtesy to our subscribers.

☞ A Subscriber at Wilmington, Del. complains of not receiving the Post regularly, and requires the cause. We answer that his paper is put up with others sent to the same place, in strong wrappers, and *regularly forwarded every* Saturday morning. The fault is not ours; the subscriber will please make inquiry at the Wilmington Post Office.

☞ We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, containing the contents of the January number of the Casket. The elegant colored plate of the fashions is spoken of in the highest terms by our female friends, and the future volume will fully meet the expectations of its subscribers. Those who wish to see the publication, before they subscribe, are requested to call at the publication office. We have published a few extra copies of the January number, which may be had at 25 cents each. Several splendid engravings are now in preparation for the subsequent numbers. No exertion will be wanting to render the whole volume equally as interesting as the present number.

Our thanks are due to CHARLES H. KANE, Esq. a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from this city, for his kindness in forwarding us various important public documents.

A SECOND BEL APPREHENDED.—A tall muscular fellow, the owner of some hackney coaches in this city, was brought before the Mayor this week, on a charge of having committed some gross indecencies. It appears that he has been perpetrating his villainous acts on society for about three years. The charges made against him are substantiated by persons in respectable life, who have been victims to his hellish purposes, and witnesses to his daring arrogance. The recital of them gives a tale at which humanity shudders and virtue revolts. The Mayor demanded 3000 dollars for his appearance at court, which he was unable to obtain. He was consequently committed. The trial will take place in March next.

FIRES!

Since our paper was put to press last week, two destructive fires have occurred in this city. They have been attended with many calamitous circumstances. The destitute poor suffer dreadfully who they have a shelter to shield them from the *piercing blasts of winter, but their sufferings* are enhanced in no small degree, when they are turned loose upon the world, houseless and unprovided for.

On Sunday last week a fire broke out in a large frame boiling in Chester, near Lemon street. The greater part of the building was saved; but five families, who resided in the house, were left in a fatle condition. A snow storm was raging with great violence at the time, which in a measure retarded the exertions of our firemen. Several companies came with their apparatus from the neighboring towns. Through the benevolent exertions of some citizens, temporary relief was afforded to those who were burnt out. We understand the fire originated from the careless act of a woman partially intoxicated.

On Sunday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in an unfinished building, in a row of three story brick houses running north from Vine street on the east side of Tenth. It spread to some smaller buildings on a street east to Tenth, and not far to the east of it. Seven to fifteen buildings were destroyed, a part of which were inhabited. The fire engine of the city and county were promptly on the ground, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. The day is said to have been nearly equal to the night on which the Orphans' Asylum was burned. The firemen were at work for many hours. The water froze almost as fast as it was ejected from the engines, and the difficulty in keeping hose was consequently great, as fire is being nearer than two or three companies of the fire. Several of our firemen had their hands and feet frozen.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A meeting was held at the Commissioners' Hall, Brooke, on Friday evening last, on the subject of a candidate for the next Presidency. It is said that a meeting purported to emanate from the friends of the present incumbent who also intended to be prepared with a suitable candidate in case Jackson should decline a re-election. One of our daily papers says, about [illegible] persons attended, while another [illegible] about one hundred. The proceedings were, we believe, with [illegible] original friends of Jackson.—A [illegible] several resolutions were adopted. The first [illegible] tion is laudatory of Gen. Jackson, and [illegible] a desire that he should be a candidate for [illegible] Presidency for another term. The other [illegible] are equally laudatory of GEORGE McLEAN, [illegible] express a determination to support him for Presidency, should the present incumbent [illegible] manifest a desire to continue in the executive chair." We record the above as an item of general news, and because the proceedings of a meeting furnish an anomaly in political history.

A memorial is in circulation for signatures, addressed to the State and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, praying that the Walnut Street prison may be removed. It states in substance, that that institution has long been known to be altogether inadequate to the object contemplated by the penal laws of the state. The want of separation of the prisoners, produces much vice, and the expense is too great for the object. A valuable lot in the most beautiful part of the city, occupied by it, which if sold, would undoubtedly produce money enough to erect buildings elsewhere, by separations and classifications, some good results may be expected.

BALTIMORE.—The number of deaths in this city during the past year, was 3,086; males 1,211; females 875; free colored 478; slaves 89. More than one-half of the whole number were under ten years of age, and only four over the age of one hundred, one of whom was a colored woman, aged 115. The most fatal disease among those over twenty years of age, appears to have been consumption, as that destroyed three hundred and thirty-two individuals. Scarlet fever ranks next, 147; old age 94.

The Journal of Health states that the annual mortality of Baltimore is one in 35.44. That of Philadelphia, one in 45.68; of New York, one in 37.83; and that of Charleston, one in 26.30. The number of deaths is much smaller than is assigned to some European cities. The number of deaths in Paris is one in 32; in Madrid, one in 29; in Brussels, one in 26; in Rome, one in 25; in Amsterdam, one in 24; and in Vienna, one in 23 1-2. In London, however, it appears to be more healthy, as the interments are said to be but one in 40, and in Manchester and Glasgow, but one in 44.

The Baltimore American says, "It is obvious the condition of the Free Blacks in this city greatly swells its mortality. Their numbers amount to 14,783, their deaths last year to 478, giving a mortality of one in 30.92. If this is high when compared with the general result, it will appear still higher when compared with that of the whites, which is but one in 40.87; and higher yet when contrasted with that of the slaves, which is but one in 46.38. This last result is curious enough, as it makes the mortality of the slaves not only vastly less than that of the free persons of their color, but a great deal less than that of the whites, and somewhat less than that of the most healthy of the cities noticed above. The chance for life of a slave in Baltimore is, by this account, almost double that of an inhabitant of Amsterdam, and more than double that of an inhabitant of Vienna.

The total of the colored population in Baltimore was respectively 10,342, 12,681, and 18,907 in 1810, 1820, and 1830; so that its proportion to the whole population was in those respective years one to 4,50, one to 4,58, and one to 4,38, showing a slight increase in the proportion in the last ten years, and a slight decrease in the ten preceding. The actual increase of the *Free* colored population in the last ten years, is 4,683; in the preceding ten years it was 4,658.

When we contrast the condition of the poor in our country and in England, in which last poverty does the work of death to a great extent, we must impute our greater comparative *mortality* to our climate, to our habits, or to both. In our way of life we might suggest some amendments; our climate will, we hope, present less hereafter of the *malaria* which creates our autumnal diseases. In noticing that there are but two deaths from *Small Pox*, who but must revere the memory of *Jenner*, or can doubt the benefits of vaccination?"

MILITARY FORCE OF NEW YORK.—The Annual Report of the number of Militia in this state, made by Mr. H. Webster, the Acting Adjutant General, gives the following total:—

Horse Artillery, - - - -	1,716
Cavalry, - - - - -	6,816
Artillery, - - - - -	12,809
Infantry, (including Light Infantry and Riflemen.)	144,514
Companies of Artillery, &c. attached to Infantry for inspection, - -	1,763
Total, - -	168,810

GAMBLING.

This vice appears to be carried on to great extent in New York, judging from the following paragraph from the Courier and Enquirer:—Every night rooms in fifty different streets are opened and brilliantly lighted up for these gentry. You may find card, dice, pool, cut throat system, and whatever you please, for these gentlemen are very complaisant, and let you choose how you will be plundered. The systems of fraud in gambling are as complete here as in Europe. All the improvements which the ingenuity of the mother country produces from time to time, is immediately brought over to this city by some of the many "Chevaliers d'Industrie," who are constantly embarking for America with the amiable desire of imparting to our people the *new lights* of science. The earlier victims of these gentry are chiefly the sons of the country gentlemen on a visit to their relations; next, the young merchant from the west on his first commercial expedition; then the young clerks and students, but the great harvest is derived from your young gentlemen of great expectations—when any of the latter are to be had, great pains are taken; the genteelest looking of the corps are collected; a fund is formed and spent freely; suppers gotten up; Champaigne pops right and left; and chateau Margaux spreads its aroma around; all *gentlemen* of the corps introduced to pigeons are represented as well established in business or young men of fortune; the name assumed is that of known respectable families, the father is represented as a Senator at least, and the uncle an Ex-Governor or General, or Mayor of a Southern city. After supper cards are introduced, the punch being highly charged with fifth proof whiskey; the *pigeons* get in high spirits, bang out double their bets, and having lost ten times their present means, give bond or notes for the remainder—to do which, pen, ink, and paper and witnesses are always at hand.—The ready money thus obtained is immediately divided according to a ratio previously agreed upon. The notes are sold without recourse, for as much as they will bring, to some old gambler who has retired from business; he in turn contrives and makes the best possible compromise with the young gentleman or his father, uncle or other friend. The unfortunate gambler is disgraced and shunned, and not unfrequently from necessity or choice, afterwards joins the very gang which caused his ruin.

BENEFITS OF RUM!—It is computed that two hundred and forty murders are annually committed in the United States. Two hundred of these may safely be traced to that fruitful source of evils, intemperance. Two hundred thousand paupers are annually supported in the United States, of which number about one hundred and fifty thousand owe their poverty and dependence to the use of *Ardent spirits*.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—We noticed in our last that rumors were afloat of a division existing in the officers of our general Government. These rumors continue to increase, and are beginning to become fruitful subjects of discussion among politicians. It is said that the United States' Telegraph is no longer the official organ of Government, but that a new paper, called the Globe, has the executive confidence. This paper says, it is authorized to assert that Gen. Jackson has consented to be a candidate for the Presidency for another term. Mr. Calhoun appears to be out of favor with the Cabinet. Some old prejudices have been revived and actions long since forgotten, have been brought to light, and made matters of division and quarrel. Mr. Ingham, it is said, will be sent to England, because his services are no longer needed here. These and other rumors are in brisk circulation. We, who take no part in political discussions, of course are but little interested in these divisions and revolutions, but we are nevertheless permitted to look on as spectators, and if possible draw a useful reflection from the fickleness of party, and the uncertainty of political friendships and attachments.

LEGISLATIVE.

A bill to repeal a law authorising chains to be stretched across the streets of Philadelphia, to prevent noise during the time of divine worship, has been reported to the house of Representatives. It will most probably pass, as but little opposition is made to it by the religious denominations in this city. Application has been made to the Legislature for the establishment of a Bank in the Western part of the City. The Committee of Ways and Means have presented a report to the Legislature in relation to the finances of the commonwealth. To meet the deficiency of funds in the Treasury for the prosecution of public affairs, they recommend an increase of the tax on real and personal property, &c., and a tax on coal. We judge the bill authorising this last tax will not pass. We consider it a very impolitic measure.

Considerable discussion was elicited in the House a few days since, by the report of the Internal Improvement Committee. In the course of which Mr. Ingersoll, of this city, referred to the extravagance and wasteful expenditure of the Canal Commissioners. On the subject of the Commissioners exceeding the limits placed upon their expenditures, he said,

"They had no more right to exceed the appropriation to the amount of half a cent, than any man would have to pick his (Mr. I's.) pocket, and apply it to his own use. Was not the appropriation of the year before exceeded by a million? Did not the report of the present canal commissioners say, that the canal had been carried for miles upon one side of a river, in order to accommodate the farm of one of the then canal commissioners, when hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved, and the public interests have been better accommodated by its going on the other side? Was not this wasteful and extravagant?"

If these things are so, it becomes the Legislature to look more closely to the interests of the people. The State is heavily in debt already, by incurring necessary expenses, and a speedy vote ought to be placed on such extravagance.

JUDGE PECK.

The trial of Judge Peck monopolizes almost the constant attention of the Senate. It has cost the nation an immense deal of money, and when it will be concluded is hard to determine. We believe we have never published the merits of this case, and that our readers may themselves be able to judge of its importance, we subjoin an extract from the Boston Traveller. Judge Peck is arraigned on a charge of unjustly and oppressively committing LUKE E. LAWLESS, an attorney of his court, to prison for twenty-four hours, and suspending him from practice for eighteen months for an alleged contempt towards the Judge, in the publication of some animadversions upon his opinion in the case of Soulard's heirs against the United States.

Five or six years ago the heirs of Soulard *in* Missouri claimed a *right*, under an alleged grant of one of the Spanish Lieutenant-Governors of Louisiana, to a quantity of lands situated in the present state of Missouri. These lands were in possession of the United States as a part of the public domain. The claimants instituted a suit under special act of Congress, against the U. States, to try the legality and validity of their claims to the lands in dispute. Mr. Lawless was their counsel. The court decided against the claimants. Some months after the decision the [illegible] Court on the subject in the Missouri Republican. Mr. Lawless in consequence of this publication, inserted in the St. Louis Enquirer, a brief exposition of what he considered the errors of law and fact contained in the opinion of Judge Peck. —That exposition is couched in very decorous language: But the Judge because he considered it a misrepresentation of his opinion, calculated to impair the public confidence in the integrity or intelligence of the court, and to bring it into disrepute, hatred, contempt and ridicule, adjudged the publication of Mr. Lawless to be a contempt of the court; imprisoned and suspended him from practice as above stated: and now contends that he was justified by the constitution and laws of the land in punishing Mr. Lawless by the summary process of attachment in the manner in which he was punished.

On application by Mr. Lawless, who is the brother of the Irish patriot, John Lawless, of Belfast, and is adopted an American citizen, the House of Representatives referred the subject to their Judiciary committee, at the last session.—The committee unanimously made a report, that the Judge ought to be impeached for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct in the case. Accordingly the House directed them by a very large majority, to draft an article of impeachment against him. They did so, and the Judge was, towards the close of the last session, arraigned before the Senate, filed his answer to the charge, and asked for a postponement of the trial until this session.

Mr. Luke E. Lawless, is thus described by a correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.—

He is a strapping son of the Emerald Isle, at least six feet in height, with an erect carriage, and a grave, bold, and determined aspect —his eyes blue, his nose long, thin and aquiline, mouth small, with a long chin and neck. His appearance is not that of a gentleman, but certainly not that of a man to be despised, or maltreated with impunity. He is one of two brothers well known in Ireland, and as I am told, distinguished for their turbulent, restless disposition. His deportment in court was firm and collected, ever on his guard, and peculiarly ready and adroit in turning queries back upon those who cross-questioned him. He went into a full statement of the facts of his case, pausing from time to time to allow his statement to be taken down. Judge Peck kept an eager searching eye on him, in which very little love appeared. Having closed his narrative, and answered one or two queries of the managers, he was turned over to the counsel of the Judge, and cross-questioned by Mr. Meredith. The first question was, whether he had not been born in Ireland? to which he replied, "I had that honor," &c.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The Boston American Traveller of last week, contains the following instance of spontaneous combustion, which recently occurred in Duxbury, Massachusetts:—"A quantity of cotton clothing, about twenty suits, for seamen, had been made and oiled, and hung up for a fortnight to dry. At the expiration of that time they were taken down by a lad, without the knowledge of the owner, and being rolled together, were placed in a shed adjoining a dwelling house. This was on Tuesday. About midnight on the Wednesday following, some members of the family in the house were awakened by a strong smell of oil, attended with smoke. On examining the out building, it was discovered that the oiled clothes had taken fire. The building and dwelling house adjoining were saved from destruction by the promptitude of the owner, who seized the basket and threw it out just as the clothes were bursting into a blaze.—A few minutes delay would have found the whole building in flames."

A cabbage was raised last summer in the garden of a gentleman in the borough of Bristol, weighing 17 1-2 pounds.

RALEIGH, N. C.—An accident occurred at this place on the 5th inst., which threatened to bring the business of the Legislature to a speedy close:—"The roof of the Capitol was discovered about five o'clock to be on fire, doubtless communicated by a spark from a chimney. The fact was speedily made known to both Houses, and the members waited no formal motion for adjournment. By the spirited exertions of some of our citizens who were about the Capitol, assisted by the members and a number of colored persons, the fire was extinguished with but little damage to the building. It is a most fortunate circumstance that the accident occurred before night, or the consequences must have been most disastrous. A law has passed for covering the Capitol with Copper Tin, or some approved composition. It is strange that a fire proof building in every other respect, should have had a shingle roof!"

From Late English Papers.

One of the London weekly papers gives this specimen of the fashionable sports of the Hartsan metropolis:—"On Thursday last a brief account appeared in one of the daily papers of the detection and subsequent examination of two young gentlemen for firing clay-bullets from an air-gun, and demolishing several windows in the neighbourhood of Richmond. The examination, however, being suppressed at the desire of the parties concerned, we have made inquiries about it, and are now enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars.—Between six and seven o'clock, in the evening of Friday se'night, the windows of Mr. Blanchard, of the Hare and Hounds public house, at East Sheen; also of Mr. Thorpe, grocer; Mr. Barnett, baker; Mr. Hammond, of the Bull Inn; and Mr. Payne, the tallow-chandler; were broken, by round pieces of clay, about the size of walnuts, which were subsequently picked up by the owners of the houses. They ran out immediately expecting to detect the individuals who had broken them, but were astonished at not seeing any person near that could be challenged with the act. A gentleman's chariot was seen proceeding towards Richmond at great speed, but no suspicion arose that the windows had been demolished by any person inside. When the carriage entered George-street, Richmond, a little boy, named James Haddaway, got up on the seat behind, and as it passed the shop of Mr. Morile, the grocer, he heard the glass in his shop window smashed, and a little farther the boy heard another window broken at Mr. Steven's, the stay-maker. The boy then got down, and the carriage proceeded on at a rapid rate towards Richmond Hill. Subsequently to the boy leaving the carriage, the windows of Mr. Dean, grocer; Mr. Rudwell, the hairdresser, Phalin, the fruiterer, and Mungo Dick, Esquire, the Magistrate, were demolished.—The circumstance soon became the subject of general conversation, and numerous were the opinions of the inhabitants respecting the manner in which they were broken. At length Holliday the officer happened to meet with the boy Haddaway, and the conversation turned upon the windows. He related the story of hearing the windows break whilst riding behind the carriage, which he described as being of a green colour and bearing a coronet. Holliday instantly proceeded to the Star and Garter, taking the boy with him, and in the yard he saw a green bodied chariot, with an Earl's coronet on the pannels, which the lad immediately recognized as the one behind which he rode. Holliday at once entered the house, and requested the head-waiter to introduce him to the parties to whom the carriage belonged. He was shown into a room, where he saw two tall gentlemen, elegantly dressed. On entering the room the officer apologised for his intrusion, and said, "Gentlemen, there are sad complaints against you." One of them said, "Complaint!—what about—what have we done—have we committed murder?" Holliday replied, "No, Sir, you have not committed murder, but you have been breaking windows." The other then said, "Oh! is that all; well, here are our cards—you'll find us at home." He then gave the officer two cards, elegantly engraved, one bearing the name of the Honourable F. D. Ryder, No. 39, Grosvenor-square; and the other Captain C. Bagot, Grenadier Guards. Holliday told them comedy would be made before the [illegible] morning, when they said, "Very well, let it be early, for we shall leave at eleven o'clock, and we are going to the Theatre to-night, with the Duke of Cumberland." The officer having sifted the matter thus far, left the room, and on passing the carriage again he opened the door, and in the bottom he found some clay balls, exactly corresponding with those with which the windows had been broken. Holliday lost no time in making his discovery known in the town and at East Sheen, and in the morning a summons was granted against the gentlemen, desiring their immediate attendance. They promptly obeyed the mandate, and came into the office amidst a vast crowd of persons, who had assembled to hear the examination, and amongst them were all the persons whose windows had been broken, and also a youth, apprentice to Mr. Hart, the plumber, who was struck violently on the arm by one of the bullets, whilst standing at his master's door. The lad Haddaway, Mr. Hart's apprentice, and several others, deposed to the above facts, and the defendants, in answer to the charge, said they were very sorry for being so foolish, and that they were ready to pay the amount of the damage they had done. They then paid for thirteen squares of glass, compensated Mr. Hart's apprentice, and the expenses, altogether, amounted to seven guineas. The defendants, having paid the money, left the office. The hon. Frederick D. Ryder is the Earl of Harrowby's son, and resides with his noble parent. About three months before, many windows were broken in the town in a similar way, and it is believed their demolition was the act of the same parties."

Dancing & Waltzing School,

AT NO. 62½ SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MR. B. AUGUST has the pleasure to announce to the lovers of Dancing, that on Monday next, he will open a new course of 16 lessons for Dancing, and one for Waltzing. Mr. B. August promises to persons who will subscribe soon, to enable them to dance with propriety and Waltz with ease and grace, at any balls or parties held on Washington's birth night.

In order to forward persons who desire to attend Balls or Assemblies with knowledge of dancing and waltzing, Mr. B. August has separate rooms, where he will give private lessons every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 10 in the evening; to one person, or to a club of 4 or 6; in order to learn the steps, and figures at the same time.

Price for a course of 16 public, or 12 private lessons $5, and pupils will have the advantages to attend the *Practising Balls* as lessons, at which strangers will pay half a dollar.

On Saturday, 5th of February, there will be a cotillion party, at which strangers will be admitted at one dollar.

On the 15th of February, being *Shrove Tuesday*, (Mardigras) or Fastnacht, there will be a grand Subscription Ball, at which German, French, Russian and Poland Waltzes will be played by a good band of Musicians, and dancing will continue longer than usual. B. August hopes that the amateurs of dancing and waltzing of every nation will honor him with their company.

Price of admission one dollar, with the privilege of new ladies' tickets, without which, none can be admitted.

N. B. The Hall and 2 adjoining rooms, will be let when not engaged, for Balls, Lectures, Auctions, &c. on reasonable terms. jan 29—tf

Nos. of Class No. 1,

40 17 14 36 57 51 48 64 59 25.

UNION Canal Lottery, of Pennsylvania, Class No. 2, for 1831. Highest prize is $20,000, one of 10,000, &c. &c. Price of Tickets $5. Drawn Saturday 12th February, 1831, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ All orders by mail addressed to "Manley & Co. Broker's Philadelphia," will meet with the same prompt attention as if personal application were made.

Manley never had a failure either in the receipt or remittance by mail, during the long time in which he has been employed in the Lottery and Exchange business.

Highest price for Gold and Silver Coin.

Foreign Notes bought on most accommodating terms.

All Lottery information gratis. Address

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jan 29—tf 104 South street, Philadelphia.

EASTERN BETHEL MEETING.—By divine permission, the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, will preach next Sabbath morning and the Rev. Wm. T. Brantly in the afternoon, at the *Free Meeting*, called Eastern Bethel, situated in Water street, between Race and Vine streets. Worship to commence at half past 10 in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Monsieur Vilallave's benefit, on Monday evening last, was well attended. The performance went off with much *eclat*. Mr. W. Chapman re-appears at this house on Monday evening.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The comedy of the Hypocrite was played on Monday evening, the part of Mawworm by Mr. Finn. On Tuesday, Miss Kelly performed Lilitia Hardy, in the Belle's Stratagem. Mr. Finn appeared as Paul Pry on Wednesday. This gentleman's merits are too well known to need any eulogy at this time. His inimitable comic powers never fail to amuse. The Will, or a School for Daughters, was played on Thursday. Miss Kelly takes a benefit this evening. A fashionable comedy, called "Know your own mind," will be performed, the part of Lady Bell by Miss Kelly. Mr. Cuddy, we perceive, is announced to perform a Fantasia on the Flute, and to accompany Miss Kelly in the songs of "Kate Kearney" and "The Mocking Bird."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—We are pleased to notice that Mrs. Rowbotham's benefit drawed a good house on Monday, notwithstanding the good sleighing, in which amusement so many of our citizens have been indulging themselves. The comedy of the Honey Moon was performed instead of the play previously announced. The strength of the company is not sufficient to perform this piece as well as it may be performed, but under the existing circumstances it went off tolerably well. The only exception, perhaps, was the personator of Lampedo; who, instead of being amusing, created considerable disgust. We should suppose that a gentleman who has been performing before a Philadelphia audience as long as Mr. Hart has, would be possessed of more discrimination. We would suggest to the enterprising Managers of this establishment the expediency of *reforming* their lamp-lighter. Before the second act of the Honey Moon was over, the chandelier on the right of the stage had but three lamps which gave any light. Some of the stage lamps, also, were glimmering in their sockets, and a strong odour, anything but fragrant, arose from those which had become extinguished. Lamp-smoke is offensive anywhere—in a theatre abominable. The new tragedy of Wyoming, by Dr. McHenry, was to have been performed last evening. From the known dramatic talents of this gentleman we judge it a piece of much merit. Mr. W. Chapman takes a benefit this evening, and appears for the last time at this theatre.

The Elephant Fanny is, we perceive by the New York papers, re-engaged at the Bowery.—The manager is reaping a fine harvest from her exertions.

Master Burke has concluded his engagement at the Park, and is now edifying the good people of Boston with his drolleries.

Mr. E. Forrest performed in the tragedy of Damon and Pythias, at Washington city, on Wednesday evening last. He is on his way to the south. The Jefferson family are playing at Washington.

Mrs. Duff personated the character of Adelgitha, in the tragedy of that name, at the Savannah theatre, on the 19th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearman were performing at the Louisville (Ky.) theatre on the 15th inst.

INDIAN THEATRE.—We omitted to remark that a theatrical company of forty Choctaw Indians and three white men, under the direction of Lincicom, passed through this place a few weeks ago, on their way to the eastern cities.

Their object is to perform Indian ball plays and Indian dances according to the ancient savage style. They perform the Ball play, Buffalo dance, Eagle dance, Snake dance, and War dance, in Indian style; which will afford much amusement to those who have not been accustomed to Indians, or seen their performances.—We have no doubt but they will be quite interesting to the eastern people; but in the western country we are so well acquainted with them, that we find but little amusement among them. —*Court. Her.*

We have just received the second number of "The Cabinet of Natural History," the contents of which we shall notice in our next.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on grain and agricultural crops, and for the best cultivated farms, have awarded—

To Tristam Little and Henry Little, of Newbury, for a crop of spring wheat, being 34 1-2 bushels on an acre, $20

To Benjamin B. Howard, of West Bridgewater, for his crop of barley, 48 bushels on an acre, 20

To Richard Adams, jr. of Newbury, for his crop of winter rye, 38 3-4 bushels on an acre, 20

To Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, for his crop of potatoes, 570 bushels on an acre, 20

To Gideon Foster, of Charleston, for his crop of mangel wurtzel, 1542 bushels or 86,355 pounds on an acre, 20

To Henry Colman, of Salem, for his crop of ruta baga, 741 bushels on an acre, 20

To Joseph Perkins, of Newbury, for his crop of onions, 637 bushels on an acre, 20

To William Buckminster, of Framingham, for his experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, 20

To Erastus Ware, of Salem, for the skilful and successful manner in which he has cultivated his farm, 75

The Northern Liberty Fire Engine Company, No. 1, return their thanks to Col. Prevost, and to Mr Wells of Congress Hall, for the refreshments served to them at the late fire in Plumb street.

D. SCATTERGOOD,
Secretary of the Board of Engineers.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector,

And Pennsylvania Reporter of Bank Notes, Broken Banks and Insurance Stocks, Gold Prices Current, &c.

THE first volume of this publication having been concluded, the publisher respectfully tenders his thanks to his numerous patrons for their kind encouragement, and trusts, by renewed and persevering efforts, to render the "Detector" a still more useful and valuable work. Since its commencement it has received a most liberal share of public favor, the subscription to the work being such at this time as to guarantee its permanent establishment, and license the editor to more extensive arrangements in the prosecution of his labors.

The "Counterfeit Detector" is designed principally as a useful auxiliary to storekeepers and men of business generally—every number contains a carefully corrected Bank Note List, Prices Current, List of Broken Banks, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, a description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this Journal. In furnishing for these various departments correct information, the editor has established a correspondence with several of the most intelligent men of commercial pursuits in Boston, New York, Baltimore, and other large cities, so that whatever information may be circulated through the "Detector," may, in all cases be relied upon as correct.

The literary department of this journal will embrace the most racy and spirited selections from foreign magazines of merit, as well as such original articles as the events of the times and the progress of literature require. The latest foreign news, and all domestic items of importance, will be given as early as possible; and the entire conduct of the work will be regulated by an effort to render the "Detector" at once one of the cheapest and most useful publications of the country.

With the commencement of the next number the "Detector" will be enlarged and otherwise improved, and it is therefore desirable that all those who feel a disposition to encourage the work, will forward their names immediately.

Terms will remain as heretofore, TWO DOLLARS per annum. Address

ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Broker,
110 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

jan. 29—tf

ALMANACK.

1831. JANUARY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
29 SATURDAY,.....	7 3	4 57	2 55	
30 SUNDAY,.....	7 2	4 58	3 34	
31 MONDAY,.....	7 1	4 59	4 3	
1 TUESDAY,.....	7 0	5 0	4 35	
2 WEDNESDAY,..	7 59	5 1	5 10	Full 31
3 THURSDAY,....	7 58	5 2	5 51	First qr. 8
4 FRIDAY,.....	7 57	5 3	6 41	Last, 15

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 27th inst. by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, Mr. EDWARD W. THOMAS, to Miss ISABELLA, only daughter of Joseph Baylis, merchant, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. W. Mercelis, Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON, of Delaware county, to Mrs. ANN WHITE, of Philadelphia.

In the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th July last, by the Rev. Dr. Abercombie, Senior Minister of Christ Church & St. Peter's, Mr. BRAINARD CLARK, to Miss SARAH JANE COPPUCK BOOTH, of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

On the 19th October last, by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. DANIEL SCHNECK, of this city, (of the firm of Lafourcade & Co.) to Miss ADELINE R. daughter of Dr. Hosey, of Smyrna, Del.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Barlow, Mr. JACOB P. DONALDSON, formerly of Philadelphia, to MARIA, second daughter of Mr. John Conner, deceased, of Baltimore.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Mr. JAMES H. PUE, to Miss ELIZABETH McCARREN, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, the 19th inst by the Rev Mr. Winchester, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, to Miss JANE A. SAWYER, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, January 20, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. White, MEREDITH OGDEN, of Montreal, to CATHERINE ANNE, third daughter of William Meredith.

In Washington City, on Tuesday morning, 18th inst. by the Rev. O. B. Brown, Mr THOS. M. ABBETT of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr D. Appler, of the place.

In the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 23d of Dec. last, by the Rev. Mr. Potts, HENRY S. COKE, Esq. Cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank at that place, to Miss LUCY ANNE, daughter of the late Judge Fitzhugh, of Louisville, Kentucky.

DIED.

On the 8th inst. after a short illness, RICHARD R., son of Emmor Kimber, Jr. of this city, aged about four years.

At Woodbury, New Jersey, on Wednesday, 5th inst. CLEMENT B. KAY, Esq. in the 29th year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. FREDERICK ZOLLERS, in the 32d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 23d instant, CROOK STEVENSON, infant son of Cornelius S. Smith, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Suddenly, in Kelly township, Union county, on Sunday morning, the 2d inst. Mrs. SARAH KELLY, wife of Col. Kelly, in the 77th year of her age. The deceased was to all appearance, on Saturday evening last, in her usual good health, and about 1 or 2 o'clock in the night, complained to her husband of being unwell, arose from her bed, made herself a cup of tea, drank it, and returned to bed, when before daylight in the morning she was a corpse.

In Sunbury, on Friday, 14th inst. Major ROBERT GRAY, in the 61st year of his age. For the last eight years of his life, it pleased God to visit him with bodily afflictions, the consequence, most probably, of exposure and hardships, during the last war, in which he was an active and meritorious officer.

On Sunday morning, the 23d instant, Mrs. JANE OAKELEY, wife of George Oakeley, in the 83d year of her age.

On Saturday evening, 22d instant, in the 76th year of her age, widow TIRZAH BROOKS, late of Exeter, New Hampshire.

On Saturday last, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of George Jeffries, aged 2 years and 10 months.

At Richmond, on the 19th inst. aged about 70, PETER FRANCISCO, Esq. Sergeant at-arms to the Virginia House of Delegates, and a Revolutionary Hero, celebrated for his personal prowess.

In Jay, N. Y., JAMES STARR, aged 90 years and 6 months, one of the celebrated party who assisted in destroying the tea in Boston. He was born in New London, Conn., in 1758. He was engaged in the old French war, and in the maritime service in the revolutionary war.

On Friday morning, the 21st inst. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, son of J. H. Fisher, aged 18 months and 15 days.

On Friday evening last, Mr. RICHARD FINN, in the 35th year of his age.

After a long and lingering illness, Mr. FOLYARD ENGLE, in the 40th year of his age.

At his residence in Georgetown, in the 83d year of his age, at half past one o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. ALEXANDER MACOMB, Esq. father of Major General Macomb.

On Tuesday morning, SARAH, wife of John Blood, aged 57 years.

On Thursday afternoon, in the 59th year of his age, Mr. STEPHEN BURWELL.

On Tuesday evening last, WM. CALIBAUX.

On Tuesday morning, MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of George Jeffries, aged 4 years and 10 months.

On Monday, 24th inst. PAUL DUEY.

At Washington, on Sunday, 23d inst. FRANCISCO TARDELLA, Sculptor, aged 38 years, born at Carrara, near Florence, in Tuscany.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE January No. of the CASKET, being the first of a new series, considerably improved. The present number is embellished with an elegant coloured engraving of the latest London Fashions, representing five figures, as follows:—Figure 1, Queen Adelaide of England, in a beautiful Court Dress of Clarence blue figure 2, a Turban for Evening or Ball Dress; figure 3, a Morning Visiting Dress; figure 4, an Undress Cap; figure 5, an Evening Dress. Also, Views of the United States Branch Bank at New York, and the New York Exchange, an illustration of the Bloodroot plant, and a new piece of Music.

CONTENTS.

Descriptions of Ladies' newest fashions, Gentlemen's fashions, additional novelties in Gentlemen's dress; Biography of Major General Greene, by J. B. S.; The Harp of Love; The Dream of Love, by Milford Bard; Woman's Heart, by Seneca; Camden, a Tale of the South; The Cap on the Wrong Head; U. S. Branch Bank at New York, with an engraving; New York Exchange, with an engraving; Henry and William Nelson, by Mark Bancroft: The French Revolution, by Milford Bard; Memory; The Broken Heart The Haunted Hogshead; Hampden, by J. B. S.; Converting a Gridiron Change, by L. E. L.; Intriguing and Madness; Early Affections, by Greenwood; A Tale of the Old Colony, by H. A. Allyn, being the first Prize Tale of the Casket; School of Flora, Bloodroot, with an illustration; Wit and Sentiment; Music, Yes, Jessie, by that name.

POETRY.—Lines in an Album; Addressed to a Friend, by Alpha; To Laura, by Milford Bard; My Sister, by R.; Lines to ——, by Seneca; The Intrepid Maid, by Poor Tom; Oh, Let me Gaze, by Milford Bard.

The CASKET is confidently submitted to the public for examination, with a full reliance that its merits will be duly appreciated.

Terms, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Single copies may be obtained at the publication office, at 25 cents each.

A few copies of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, remain on hand, which may be had bound or in boards.

Those who wish to subscribe for the CASKET for 1831, will please remit their orders as soon as possible, as but a small number over those subscribed for will be printed. Address, (post paid,)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give the above one or two insertions. jan 29—tf

N. Canfield & Co's. Office,
No. 32 South Third street.

UNION Canal Lottery, No. 2, for 1831, drawn in this city on Saturday, the 12th Feb.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	$

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

☞ Now is the proper time for Charity to exercise her benevolence. Many a poor creature is suffering from the cold, and starving for the necessaries of life. Ye who gaze in splendour—and have an abundance of the good things of the world, stop and reflect—and open your hearts to the calls of humanity. Lest some of our readers should not rightly comprehend the intention of the word Charity, we insert the following beautiful lines from the pen of the Boston Bard.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pause when at my door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or, why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once has known;
'Tis not to leave him to despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of CHARITY is kind,
She chideth nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor reckoneth with her tongue.

In penitence she placeth faith,
Hope smileth at her door,
Believeth first, then softly saith,
Go, brother—sin no more.

From the Mobile Register.

I enclose you a copy of a letter lately received by our President from his Majesty William the Fourth. The source from which I received the document, is confidential, but you may rest perfectly assured of its authenticity. V. B.

THE KING, TO THE PRESIDENT.

To let you know that George is dead,
And I'm now reigning in his stead.
This brief despatch I send:
Assuring you there no'er shall be
Dispute or war 'twixt you and me,
My democratic friend.

I am just somewhat in the blues,
From France I have unpleasant news,
Things are in sad confusion.
There's been, I hear, a famous stir,
The Rebels (beg your pardon, Sir,)
Have made a Revolution.

To my how'r's fear 'twill reach is vain,
It has already entered Spain,
And spreads in every quarter;
Naples most vield—perhaps the Pope,
But still my friend, I have a hope
It will not cross the water.

But mobs are changeful as the moon,
We kings can never tell how soon,
Ourselves, or crowns may go:
For should my "faithful Commons" spy,
Your Gracious Majesty can't stay,
I must be off, you know.

Now should the Radicals prevail,
And think that I had better sail,
But this is confidential;
Can you my worthy friend, provide
A mansion where I might reside?
The terms are not essential.

Perhaps king Joe would like to sell,
His place would suit me very well,
There where he resided,
If to commute [illegible] deed draws,
For money you can call on Vaughan,
He's always well provided.

And then, a king without a crown,
In rural ease I'll let me down,
Aloof from Europe's riot;
And when with wife, my friend you dine,
We'll crack our jokes and sip our wine,
In calm domestic quiet.

For the Westchester County Post.

ENIGMATICAL LIST OF BEASTS.

1. Sixteen Drachms.
2. The reverse of good and three-sevenths of a large country.
3. Three-fourths of a young child and three-sevenths of a satellite.
4. One half of an opprobrious title and a monosyllable.
5. A lion, three-fourths of a hunting ground, and a consonant.
6. An earthen vessel and four-elevenths of a philosophical instrument.
7. One third of a city in England.
8. Three-eighths of terrible and one-third of the division of a minute.
9. One half of a silly fellow and a consonant.
10. A color reversed with a letter added.
11. One half of a precious metal, and one third of a celebrated city.
12. Three-fourths of a musical instrument and a consonant.
13. Two-fifths of a beard substance, and one-third of a precious stone.
14. One half of a polroon.
15. Two-thirds of a man's dress and the sum total.

SALADIN.

Sweet Consolation.—A man, who has taken our paper two years, writes that he never subscribed for it, and the postage we had to pay on his letter was only 25 cents. Two or three others who subscribed and paid one year in advance, let the time run over better than two months, and then wrote to us that they wanted their paper stopped, without saying a word about paying the balance or paying their own postage.—*Genius of Temperance.* [Every day occurrence.]

THE GLORIOUS MILITIA.

A militia company, in Gloucester, Mass. which used to number 100 men, lately turned out for drill; present the captain, orderly and one private—total 3. This reminds us of the observation of a militia captain, who had but one soldier in his company. He said he could get along very well with most of the evolutions—but there was one which he found it very difficult to execute—'and that is,' said he, 'when I give the word of command for the *rear rank to take distance*—it is like parting real from body.—*N. Y. Com.*

Agreeable Reading.—Mr. Hogg, in his Life, tells us this anecdote of a man of Eskdalemuir. He had borrowed Bailey's Dictionary from his neighbor, and on returning it, the lender asked him what he thought of it. 'I dinna ken, man,' replied he, 'I have read it all through, but canna say that I understand it; it is the most confused book that ever I saw in my life!'

Brevity.—Short speeches, short stories, short courtships; a wise man will always be *short* in these things. I never knew a short sermon that was not more liked for it—a short story that had not the more pith in it—or a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one. I showed a lad who had been running after his sweetheart two years, old cousin Jeremiah's long purse, which measured half a yard, and had but a single six-pence at the bottom, he borrowed it to take down to Charlotte, and they both took a hint from it, and got married at once.

Tell all the story-tellers and speech-makers, tell all manner of good people, how pleasant a thing it is to be *short*.

Going the Hog.—We perceive by a placard, that some of our citizens are about to amuse themselves by guessing for a hog. Lest this mode of amusement may not be perfectly understood, we have to inform our readers how it is carried on; 'tis thus: a hog is procured, of good size, and all persons wishing to exert their skill in guessing, have an opportunity of doing so by paying the owner 50 cents, and marking down the supposed weight of the hog. The person who makes the nearest guess to the weight, takes the hog for his reward.—*N. Y. Cour.*

A formal old gentleman, finding his horse uneasy under the saddle, alighted, and called to his servant in the following manner:—"Tom, take off the saddle on my bay horse and lay it upon the ground; then take the saddle from thy grey horse, and put it upon my bay horse; lastly, put the other saddle upon thy grey horse." The fellow gaped all the while at this long preachment, and at last cried out, "Lack-a-day, sir, could you not have said at once, change the saddles?"

Standing a Shot.—Kean, from an early manhood, has had an internal complaint—for which he has always been his own physician, and prescribed that sovereign balm called 'brandy,' from which he generally finds relief—at least it always proves an 'alternative.' While lately travelling from London to Belfast, on quitting the coach at the Donegal Arms, he missed his sovereign balm, and called out to the Irish waiter, to search the lately abdicated vehicular conveyance, as he had left his 'pocket pistol' behind, 'The devil a pistol can I find,' cried the searching Hibernian, 'or any thing else but *this*,' producing the *leather covered charm*. 'Why, that's it, you blockhead,' exclaimed Kean, suiting the action to the word, and tasting to be convinced. Pat scanted the cordial, and laughing, cried, 'Do you call *that a pistol, sir!* Why, then, faith, though I'm a peaceable man, I would'nt mind standing a shot or two of that pistol myself.'—*The Age.*

Dignity of Superstition.—In the year 1428, the Bishop of Laon pronounced sentence of ex-communication against the caterpillars and field mice that did so much mischief to the harvest. Will it be believed that, in the reign of Francis the First, an advocate was appointed to plead the cause of these reptiles against the farmers. Several examples might be cited, but we will speak only of the sentence pronounced by Jean Milon, official of Troyes in Champagne, on the 9th of July, 1515. "The parties having been heard, in the cause of the inhabitants of Villeroon, we admonish the caterpillars to withdraw within six days; and, in case of default, we declare them cursed and excommunicated."

Mammoth Crystal.—In Moretown, on Onion River, among the Green Mountains, has been found a crystal of smoky quartz, weighing 110 lb. most of it of first water. This crystal is a six-sided prism, very regularly formed, having one end terminated by a six-sided pyramid, surface generally smooth, and angles well defined, and being so transparent that large letters may, in some directions, be read through it. The sides of the prism are parallelograms, transversely striated, varying in length from 8 to 10 inches, and in breadth from 5 1-2 to 7. The circumference of the prism, at the end next to the termination, is 2 feet 11 inches, at the other end, 3 feet. When this crystal stands erect, it is 20 inches high. It is now in the cabinet of the Rev. T. A. Merrill of Middlebury.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Out of the way.—Tom Hobbs having once partaken rather too liberally of the "critter" at a dram shop, on his return home lost his centre of gravity and fell into a deep gutter by the road side. In this situation he was found by a pious neighbour, who forthwith began to lecture him.

"Ah! Tom, Tom," said he, "I am sorry to find you so much out of the way this morning."

"Well! I dont know what you think," said Tom, trying to raise himself on his elbow, "but I'm devilish sorry to find myself so much in the way, and can't get *out*."

Mistber Hoodens with an O.—Some years since, there lived in New York a lawyer of some distinction, named Ogden, who, having one morning hired an Irish servant, sent him to the post office to inquire if there were any letters. Says Pat to the clerk, 'is there any letters here for Misther *Hogden*?' the clerk looked over the h's and finding none, sent the servant away; and this was repeated two or three mornings in succession, till his master, surprised, as he was daily in the custom of receiving a considerable number of letters, went himself to the post office, where he found a large bundle of letters, which had been on hand two or three days, waiting for him. On returning home, he called his servant, and gave him a severe rating, for neglecting his business. 'An' sure,' says Pat, 'did'nt I bask for Misther *Hogden*, and did'nt he tell me to go about me business, for there warnt any? Sure enough your honor's name is Misther *Hogden*?' 'Pooh, pooh!' exclaimed the master, 'not *Hogden*, but *Ogden*—not *Hogden* with an *H* but *Ogden* with an *O*. Now see if you can do better next time.' The servant went next morning saying, 'is there any letters for Misther Hogden?'—The clerk looking over the h's again answered 'No.'—'Sure now,' says Pat, 'its not Misther Hogden with a *hatch*, but Misther Hogden with a Ho!' This surprised the matter, and Pat got the letters, and highly delighted, took them home to his master.—*Prov. Pat.*

Mina.—This idol of the clergy and terror of the French, in 1812, is become now the terror of the clergy and the idol of the liberals. Mina was an uneducated farmer, when accident placed him at the head of the guerilla, heretofore commanded by his nephew, who had been taken prisoner by the French. When, at the beginning of 1810, he took the command of the guerilla, they amounted to 400 men, badly organized; and four years after, at the end of the war, they were eleven thousand men, perfectly equipped and disciplined. It is astonishing how he could thus have increased his forces, being always in the heart of the French armies, surrounded on all sides, closely watched, and vigilantly pursued, and having, in these four years, engaged with them in more than one hundred skirmishes and battles. After the war, he was the first who rose in favour of the constitution, but he was unsuccessful, and obliged to fly from Spain. In 1820 he returned, and held some military commands up to 1822, when he was appointed commandant-in-chief of the constitutional army of Catalonia. His opponent, Eroles, had upwards of thirty thousand men, supported by France, and was in possession of two fortresses. Mina could only muster fifteen thousand men, many of whom were provincial militia, the worst troops in Spain. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, in less than three months he completely destroyed the army under the command of Eroles, took all their fortresses, and effectually reduced the services of Catalonia. He afterwards attacked a numerous French army, infinitely superior in numbers to his own; he opposed the enemy with determined courage, and was the only one of the five constitutionalist generals-in-chief who remained faithful in the cause of liberty and of his country. After the dissolution of the Cortes he went to England, where he now resides.—Mina enjoys the highest reputation amongst the liberals of Spain, and so fearful is the government of this distinguished man, that they regularly employ agents to watch his motions. An anecdote will prove the light in which Mina is looked at by this government. Two years ago the Spanish minister in London sent an express to the government, telling them that Mina had left, with the greatest secrecy, the place where he resided, near London; and the only news they had been able to obtain about his destination was, that he had gone *towards the sea*.—The ministers were alarmed; orders were sent to all the generals commanding the coasts to be ready for an attack; artillery and troops were seen marching in all directions, &c. In the height of the confusion, another despatch was received from the minister, announcing that Mina was very quietly taking sea-baths at Hastings, and all the orders were countermanded, not without a great deal of laughter from the liberals.—*Athenæum.*

A Runaway Wife.—A placard is on the walls of Canton, in which a missing frail one's attire and person are more minutely described. The lady's name was Lan-poang, she was twenty years of age, had a melon formed white face," was decked with "precious stone hair pins; silver, gold washed, foreign flowered, pearl-set earrings, precious stone bracelets, &c." On the 15th of the moon she rose early, and having been reproved and scolded by her lord and master at breakfast, she started off at noon, and has never since returned. "Any good person," says the placard, "who will give information where she is to be found will be rewarded with ten dollars, and any one who will bring her back will receive forty large dollars, and no questions asked."

Foreign Varieties.

Having the advantage.—Tom Hobbs was a queer fellow in his day, and lived in a place called Squam, somewhere on Cape Ann. Tom would drink like a fish, and when he had taken his fifth glass of a morning, no man possessed more shrewdness. When in this condition and in his happiest mood, Tom, one morning, met a gentleman on horseback, whom he had never put eyes on before. As is customary in the country, Tom immediately accosted him.

"Ah! here you are, my good fellow, how d'ye do? Upon my honor, it does my heart good to see you once more. How's your family, and the old woman, we have'nt seen her this long time; when is she coming down to see my wife?"

"I am quite well, I thank you," said the gentleman, "but indeed, sir, you have the advantage!"

"Advantage! my good fellow, what advantage!" inquired Tom. "Why, really sir, I beg your pardon," replied the gentleman, "but I do not know you!"

"Know me!" exclaimed Tom, "well, I don't know you—where in the deuce is the advantage!"

Prince Talleyrand has, it appears, acquired an intimate a knowledge of our language, that at least half the jokes he daily cracks are English. The following is his last;—An aristocratic friend was condoling with him on the accession of the liberals to power, when the Princo gaily observed, 'Oh! I don't despair, their administration cannot, in the course of nature, exist very *long*.' 'Why so?' inquired the other, in surprise. 'Tis plain enough,' replied Talleyrand, 'is it not a *Grey headed* administration!'

The admirable management of the gallery in Cherry and Fair Star reminds us, though rather by contrast, of a naval anecdote told of the Portsmouth theatre, in some old magazine we have met with. The object was to get up the boarding of a French ship by an English one, in Smollett's "Tars of Old England." A large force of supernumeraries was wanted for this business, and so the prompter, of his own accord, brought in a detachment of genuine Portsmouth man of war's men. The stage was formed like the deck of a ship, the front displaying the centre of a cabin.—The sides represented the gunwale; the mast was run up through the state in the centre. The piece went on very well till every things was ready for the skirmish.

The man of war's men, who had been stationed at the sides, were now let loose by the prompter, at a given signal. They rushed out like bloodhounds, huzzaing, and brandishing their immense hangers. In a very short time, they totally forgot the instructions of the prompter, and began to cut and thrust about among the Frenchmen and other properties at such a rate, that the actors, with one exception, ran for life. This exception was a little fellow, who enacted the French captain. The jolly tars fell upon him; and he shouted "Misericorde!" and "Oh, Ciel!" like a madman, but in vain. By the united efforts of the manager and prompter, he was finally rescued; and the tars, having "swept the board clear," they said as in duty bound, swung their hats for victory, mounted fresh quids, and marched off the stage trolling "Admiral Benbow." The sails of the craft, as they styled the splendid scenery, were slashed into rags and the orchestra demolished. It would not have been wonderful, if, in the ardor of the patriotism—together with the grog—of these new hands at the bellows, they had boarded the audience, in like manner and form.

The Lost Wig.—While Lord Coalstoun lived in the Advocate's close, Edinburgh, a stage accident befel him. It was at that time the custom for Advocate's to dress in gowns and wigs at their own houses, and walk to the Parliament House. They usually breakfasted early, and when dressed, were in the habit of leaning over their parlor windows for a few minutes before St. Giles' bell started the sounding peal of a quarter to nine, enjoying the agreeable morning air. It so happened, that one morning, while Lord Coalstoun was preparing to enjoy his matutinal treat, two girls who lived in the second floor above, were amusing themselves with a kitten, which they had swung over the window by a cord tied to his middle, and hoisted it for some time, up and down, till the creature was getting rather desperate by its exertions. In this crisis, his Lordship had just popped his head out of the window directly below, little suspecting, good easy man, what danger impended, like the sword of Dionysius, over his head, when down came the exasperated animal in full career directly over his ecclesiastorial wig. No sooner did the girls perceive what sort of a landing the kitten had made, then they began to draw it up; but this measure was now too late, for along with the animal up came also the judge's wig, fixed full in its determined talons.

His lordship's surprise, on finding his wig lifted up off his head, was ten thousand times redoubled, when on looking up he perceived it dangling its way upwards without any means visible to himself, by which its motion might be accounted for.

The astonishment, the dread, the almost awe of the senator below—the half mirth, half terror of the girls above, together with the force and retentive energy of puss between, altogether formed a scene to which language cannot do justice.

Magnetic Equator.—M. Hermann, in the year 1829 and 1830, has made no fewer than seven hundred magnetic observations between the meredians of Berlin and Rio-Janeiro. He has crossed the magnetic equator during that period several times. The magnetic intensity which he has observed in various points corresponds exactly with that observed by M. Humboldt in the same place.

The annexed article, from a London Journal, has been transferred to some of our papers:—"Among the papers read at the last meeting of the Royal Society, was an interesting one on the beautiful light discovery by Lieutenant Drummond. The light is obtained by the action of hydrogen and oxygen on common lime; its effect was tried lately in presence of some of the most distinguished men of rank and science in the metropolis. A temporary light-house was erected 10 miles below Blackwell, and the result was, that the light, obtained by the agents we have mentioned, was found to be about ten times more brilliant than that given out by the revolving light of the houses on the coast; so brilliant indeed was it, that when the revolving shade hid the light itself from the spectators stationed at Blackwell, ten miles from the light house, its reflection, thrown on a dead wall in the neighborhood of the temporary building, was distinctly observable; the light continued at the same time to throw out the most beautiful and brilliant rays across the horizon; these two last phenomena, however, must be observed, are not produced during moon-light, or in hazy weather. We have seen the experiment with a small ball of lime not so large as a common playing marble when the hydrogen and oxygen were made to act on the ball, it immediately emitted a light of the most painfully bright description, so much so, that the effect produced on the visual organs was even more annoying than that experienced from gazing on a meridian sun; vivid green ocular spectra also remained for some minutes. The light thus produced from this small ball was found equal to the combined light of two hundred and sixty wax candles. The discovery is at present undergoing an examination by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and others previous to its being applied practically, in light houses, and it is needless to say that great benefits to seafaring people are expected to be derived from this interesting discovery.—*London Paper.*

Lieutenant Drummond may claim the merit of a new application of the light produced by the ignition of Lime subjected to a flame supported by Hydrogen and Oxygen; but not that of having discovered the phenomenon itself. The discovery of the light produced by the means above described is due to our countryman Dr. Hare: as Lime was one of the substances first fused by him, in experiments with his hydro-oxygen, or compound Blow-Pipe.

In repeating Dr. Hare's experiments, in the year 1813, Professor Silliman adverted to the light produced by Lime, in the following words, which we quote from his essay, communicated to and published by a scientific association in New Haven, and re-published in Bruce's Mineralogical Journal:—"When the compound flame fell upon the Lime, *the splendour of the light was perfectly insupportable by the naked eye.*"

[published by request.]

ON SHEEP.

Mr. Editor.—The interests of farmers are so constantly affected by the importations into the United States, of articles which can easily and cheaply be produced here, that it becomes them, at the present time particularly, to be on the alert to meet the various claims made upon Congress for reduction of duties upon any of the products of agriculture. The quality of the wool of sheep is influenced by climate and food to different degrees of fineness;—with care and attention to the stock—judicious changes—varied pastures and supplies of succulent nourishment during the inclement seasons—the finest wooled sheep, it is now sufficiently proved, succeeded well with us, particularly in the eastern and middle states. Those which produce the coarser fleeces require less attention—although they give a larger quantity of wool, and yield a greater profit with increased supplies of food and care—they are more hardy, and have for a long time been raised in quantities in various districts of the United States. A higher degree of temperature, afforded by the more southern sections of our country, is essential to the formation of the hairy fleeces required for the manufacture of certain coarse articles of woollen clothing, blankets, &c. In many districts of Pennsylvania, and, no doubt, in other States, the beds, in winter, are covered with home made blankets, manufactured by the industry of the females in the families, and supplied by small flocks which farmers, generally keep for this purpose, and for stockings, mittens, &c. &c. Although, in a memorial presented to Congress, during the last session in the name of James Barker, of New York, on the importation of coarse foreign wool and hemp, he hazarded the bold statement, that "our farmers do not produce coarse wool." It has also been declared that the Indian supplies of blankets, we presume, could not be furnished by the American manufacturer, for the want of the hairy wool of Turkey, Egypt, or South America. In Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, it is noticed, that in the year 1765, "the inhabitants of Philadelphia, generally resolved to manufacture for themselves, and to obtain a supply of wool, they determined to refrain from the use of lamb during the year." "This remarks the author, "was not more a measure of resentment than of necessity, growing out of the restrictions on their trade with the foreign West Indies and South America," page 440.—The increase of common sheep is very great in a year; and such a procedure was wise, and would be so now if it were necessary to supply our manufacturers, without looking abroad for the means. Our lands are cheap enough—our sun of sufficient power—our herbage has the efficacy, and our agricultural population the proper claim, and ample ability to provide for any deficiency. Large droves of sheep are brought every autumn to the Philadelphia market; they are bred and fed during the summer on the cheap lands and luxurious pasture of the lake country, and in the more remote counties of our State, and of the adjacent States. Ewes, of the common stock can be bought from one to two dollars per head generally, and wethers are worth somewhat more; they are fed during the winter, in the neighbourhood of the city, which is supplied abundantly with fat mutton and lamb, in its season, at very low prices. The price of coarse wool, in consequence of the present prohibitory duty, is one of the advantages which the farmer has in raising and fattening sheep.—The narrow policy, which would reduce the duties upon coarse wool, would increase the price of mutton—interfere with the manufacture of parchment and sheep skins—reduce the supplies of tallow—restrict the farmers in the means of improving his land, by diminishing the quantity of manure which sheep supply—and thus, generally influence the quantity and prices of agricultural productions. As farmers, we cry out against any alteration of this duty—the increase of sheep is very rapid—our means of production abundant—all we want is a demand for them and their fleeces, and we dare promise the necessary supplies.

If coarser wool is required than is now produced in the United States, 'tis only necessary to breed sheep in the high lands of the southern and western country, where pasture is provided spontaneously, and the labour of tending them would be a profitable occupation for children and old men. Such a system would also produce a greater demand for land in the interior, as well as for that nearer a market for the wool. The manufacturer and the merchant would also be benefited, if our farmers, had the ability to consume larger quantities of domestic and foreign productions, but they must be aided in the means by an equitable arrangement of their industry. Though cultivators of the soil, as large consumers, have a natural and proper claim for the supply of all the raw material which a country like our own can provide for the manufacturing establishments. And farmers must consider closely, the memorials and petitions presented to Congress, which affect their interests, and be prepared to maintain them. The friends of the present system of duties (to which we are favorable) should be aware of the necessity of carrying with them the support of the agricultural classes, and joining their interests, as well as their good wishes, with the success of its principles.

A petition was forwarded to Congress, last season, by some English manufacturers, established at Frankford, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of supplying shoe thread, asking the reduction of the duty upon flax. If this could prevail, the manufacturer would have a supply both at home and from abroad, while the duties upon the articles manufactured from his thread, restrict the farmers, who purchase shoes, boots, harness, &c. to the use of the domestic article he provides; we do not consider this as proper, and we think it requires comment, without making our objections invidiously.

There is one thing connected with our subject, to which we must allude:—Comparison is often made between arrangements in Great Britain, and similar ones in the United States; we have heard the cry of "*corn laws*," when our farmers expostulated upon the propriety of higher protecting duties for the products of their soil. The institutions of government, and the relative extent of territory, alter materially the general influence of similar laws in the two countries.—The agricultural interest of the United States is decidedly, both physically and morally, democratic. While in England, the aristocracy are the only proprietors of the land: thus, while the high duties upon bread stuffs and agricultural products, protect the interests of the few who are lords of the soil in Great Britain, and in proportion oppress the many, and contract their means of obtaining assistance,—such attentions in our country will promote the most abundant supplies of every comfort, to every class in the community, and render us truly an independent people.

Lower Dublin Township, Dec. 21, 1830.

Reuben Manley & Co.

NO. 104 SOUTH STREET, respectfully inform their country friends that no tickets are sent from their office but those for which Yates & M'Intyre are the authorized managers. The prizes will be cashed at their office the moment they are forwarded by letter or presented personally, and the utmost care and promptitude are exercised in forwarding tickets the moment the orders for them are received. It is worthy of remark that no delay has ever occurred in the transmission of money to their office. The extent of our country business has induced us to pay considerable attention thereto, and the success we had in sending the capital prize of $20,000 to a friend in Chester county, and elsewhere, has only stimulated us to further exertion. All orders should be sent to Reuben Manley & Co.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	20	$300
1		10,000	30	200
1		10,000	67	100
1		5,000	57	50
2		3,000	114	50
3		2,110	114	30
5		2,000	1710	10
10		1,000	13624	5
10		500		

Magnificent.

19 25 44 the Grand Prize of $40,000 in the last Union Canal Lottery, which drew on Monday, the 4th of January, was sold by Manley & Co. to a respectable mechanic in Front street, and paid by them the next morning, at 9 o'clock, at the lowest rate of discount—connect is unnecessary!

On Saturday, the 29th of January, the Union Canal Lottery pours out its treasures. The highest prize is $20,000, those in quest of this beautiful gem, are requested to make immediate application, either personally or by mail, to

R. MANLEY & Co.
104 South street, Philadelphia.

CAPITAL PRIZE
20,000 Dollars!

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continues until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz:

Samuel McClellan, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
Jacob Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
B. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.

aug. 28—tf

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 South Third Street, a few doors below Market,

HAS received with the late fashions a general assortment of superfine and low priced blue, black, brown, olive, green, bronze, nitros, claret, bottle green and olive green cloths and cassimeres,—with an assortment of premium cassimetts, plain and fancy silk velvets, valencia lastastts, English and French silk vestings.

Medical Students and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to examine the above goods.

Rhode Spring Stocks, a new and fashionable article, wholesale or retail; linen collars, dickeys, suspenders, gloves, cravats, stockings, gilt and silver cravat clasps, &c. &c.

sep 25—tf

Superior Strengthening Plaster.

THE celebrated Strengthening Plaster, for pain or weakness in the breast, back or side; also, for rheumatic affections, liver complaints, and dyspepsy, for sale at the north west corner of Market and Second streets.

This medicine is the invention of an eminent Surgeon, and so numerous are the instances in which the most salutary effects have been produced by it, that it is with the utmost confidence recommended to all who are afflicted with these distressing complaints. There is a condition annexed to the sale of this article, growing out of the best of reasons, trial, viz:—If the benefit above stated is not obtained, the money will be returned. This we trust, when fairly considered, will be the strongest evidence that could possibly be given of their utility.—For sale by

L. THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of Market and Third streets.

dec 4—3mo

Pearl Bang-up Coat Buttons.

A FEW gross of best quality, received and for sale by GEORGE SPACKMAN,
jan. 8—tf 441 North Fourth street.

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss.

For the Relief and Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under this complaint, that the highly approved Truss, adapted to the different species of the disease to which adults and children are subject, may be obtained at the Office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. oct 23—1y

COMMUNICATION.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are informed, that R. SEGONEGAL has removed his WRITING ACADEMY to the south west corner of South and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square, where he will teach his new system of Mercantile Penmanship in a superior style, and with double the facility of any other system in the Union. This system is calculated not only for a superior mercantile hand, office of record, lawyers, &c., but for a lady's letter hand, and for persons who write in a stiff, cramped style, as well as for nervous or tremulous persons, to write a free, easy, and particularly a light hand. Many persons have acquired it in five lessons, of one hour each; but the subscriber wishes the students to write from twelve to thirty lessons, that the hand may be permanently established, and the writing be straight without lines.

N. B. His rooms are open from six, A. M. to ten, P. M. Ladies write in separate rooms.

BOOK KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed his new Treatise on Book Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-keepers of the first rank. The system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction enables his students to acquire in from ten to twenty lessons generally, a superior knowledge of that science, together with his new form of Books, and an unerring *Rule for Dr. and Cr.*

☞ *EVENING CLASSES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open.* oct 2—tf

To Physicians.

FOR disposal, a practice worth from $1500 to 1800 per year, in a pleasant village in New Jersey. For particulars apply to the editor of this paper.
jan. 22—3t*

Scientific Penmanship,

By Mr. RAPP.

MR. RAPP continues to afford private instruction in Scientific Penmanship and Pen Making, in the evening, from the hour of 7 to 9 o'clock, at the corner of Eleventh and Zane streets.

The superior excellence of this system is considerably established in this city, and time will effect the completion, prejudice and ignorance to the contrary notwithstanding. Six lessons will secure this accomplishment which formerly required years, and indeed the hand writing acquired at that period, was lost, when applied to business requiring expedition. Specimens of improvement will be exhibited to those who may feel disposed to receive lessons, superior to any exhibited heretofore in the United States.

Philadelphia, January 15th, 1831. jan. 22—tf

William Gorges,

No 55½ South Front street, one door below Chesnut street.

CUPPER, Bleeder, Tooth Drawer and Leecher, takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received a quantity of fresh and good LEECHES, which he can warrant.—Also, Bleeding with Leeches, by MARY ANN GORGES. jan. 22—3t

An Apprentice

WANTED at the Printing Business, about sixteen years of age. It is requisite that he be active and intelligent, and of respectable connexions. Inquire back of No. 144 South Ninth street, between Locust and Spruce streets. jan. 22—3t*

Thomas Earle,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 50 Philadelphia Arcade, East Avenue, op stairs. Deeds, Bonds Mortgages, Insolvent Petitions, and other writings drawn on moderate terms. jan. 22—tf

Anti Dyspeptic Elixir.

THE basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and constipation obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixir is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state.

For sale by J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, and J. W. Fleckwir, 351 South Second street. jan 22—3m

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Gems of Literature. Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished ones, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Sculpture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors who give the above a few insertions, are entitled to the Publication, or the Saturday Evening Post, as they prefer—if the Casket, they will address their papers marked to S. C. Atkinson, Fr.—if the Post is preferred, address Sat. Eve. Post.

A CERTAIN CURE
FOR THE TOOTH ACHE.
THE EDINBURGH TOOTH ACHE PASTE

is recommended by numerous and highly respectable certificates (one of which is annexed) as a positive cure for that perplexing disease called Tooth Ache.

By following the directions which accompany the article, the patient will be relieved of the most obstinate pain of the Tooth, and have the satisfaction of knowing that with the same Tooth they never will agree to be troubled. There is no pain attending the application, which, generally, occupies not more than 15 minutes.

Sold wholesale by the manufacturer and proprietor.

CERTIFICATE.

Sir—I feel satisfied as respects myself, besides others whom I know, that have reaped the same benefit from the use of your excellent Specific, the Edinburgh Tooth Ache Paste, and do certify that it instantly cured me of a violent tooth ache in two of my front teeth at one time, and which I must have lost, but for the timely use of your medicine. It is nearly two years since, and no pain has ever returned, nor has decay taken place, which convinces me that it arrests the carnous process on the teeth. It is without the least shadow of deception, and of the first importance to those suffering, in the cure of Tooth Ache. ASA BRIGHAM, Merchant.

Cambridge st. Boston, Nov. 10, 1830.

Sold by Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner Market and Second streets, and by J. Flickwire, 351 South Second street, Philadelphia. jan 8—3m

Second Street House

THIS new and commodious establishment, erected on the site of the old Sorrel Horse Tavern, No. 33 North Second street, between Market and Arch street, is now open for the accommodation of the public, by the subscriber, who from the convenient and extensive accommodations of the building and the advantages of several private parlours, together with a desire on his part to oblige those who favour him with their custom, hopes will ensure him a share of public favour.—This establishment is in the centre of business, being near the auctions and many of the principal stores, and convenient to steamboat landings. Merchants and travellers will find it one of the most convenient situations in the city. Good stable yard and carriage house attached to the establishment.

A convenient Bath House is to be found opposite this establishment. GEORGE VOGEL.

oct 2—6m

JACOB HOFFMAN,
TAILOR,

THANKFUL for past favours conferred on him, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand at his store, No. 93 Coates' street, one door above St. John's, a complete assortment of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of former patronage.

N. B. All orders executed in a neat and fashionable style, and at short notice.

jan 15—3mo

RIBBONS.

C. M'KARAHER has just added to his extensive assortment of ribbons, some new and handsome Gold and Silver Tinsel Ribbons, for head dresses; Tinsel Trimmings, new Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, with a variety of Fancy Goods, which he offers for sale at his Ribbon, Silk and Fancy Store, No. 27 North Second street, opposite Christ Church.
jan 15—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 2 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Pasts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coach men, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 12 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a woman wants a child to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.

jan. 8—3t*

Carpet Manufactory.

JOSEPH SWARTS, No. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioner's Hall, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior DOMESTIC CARPETING, among which he would particularly recommend, for durability and neatness, a quantity of fine cloth plaid and venitian patterns. The same [illegible] by college, he trusts will recommend [illegible] with the quality and prices of his goods.

N. B. Weaving of every description punctually executed, and materials for all kinds of Carpet purchased as above. nov. 20—3m

Glass Cutting Factory.

THE subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting Business in all its various branches, and has at his store, No. 68 North Third street, Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Glass, Cut, plain and prest furniture knobs, &c. of all kinds.—Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing, as every article will be sold at the low